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American Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION BUILDING, 450 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

President—Hon. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

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FORM OF BEQUEST.

I give and bequeath to THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY the sum of
— dollars.

(If the bequest is of personal or real estate, so describe it, that it can easily be identified.)

EMIGRATION TO LIBERIA.

So numerous have the applications become, that the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY will hereafter give the preference, all other things being equal, to those who will pay a part or the whole of the cost of their passage and settlement in Liberia. Persons wishing to remove to that Republic should make application, giving their name, age, and circumstances, addressed to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY is ready to receive, invest, and set apart, for the promotion of common-school education in Liberia, all such sum or sums of money as may be given or bequeathed to it for that purpose.

Funds for LIBERIA COLLEGE may be remitted to CHARLES E. STEVENS, Esq., Treasurer, No. 40 State Street, Boston. The best form of donations and bequests is the "THE TRUSTEES OF DONATIONS FOR EDUCATION IN LIBERIA."

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LIBERIA AND THE AMERICAN FLAG.*

GENTLEMEN: It is not inappropriate to this occasion that an officer of the Navy should address your honorable Society, and although your Committee might easily have chosen a more worthy representative of that branch of the public service, they could have found none more sincerely interested in your cause or more deeply impressed with its importance.

From the first disastrous effort, in 1819, to colonize the negroes from the United States at Sherbro, up to the present time, the Navy has contributed with sword and pen to advance the interests and protect the rights of the Americo-Africans. In that year, 1819, the U. S. Ship "Cyane" convoyed to Africa the "Elizabeth," the first emigrant ship, the "Mayflower" of these new pilgrims, and Lieutenant Townsend lost his life in the duty incidental to landing them. The inexorable march of time, however, has placed upon the roll of the distinguished dead most of those whose words and deeds contributed so much to the founding of the Republic of Liberia. First among these, and almost the first in the hearts and memories of his naval brethren, stands the name of Stockton. In 1821 Lieut. Stockton took command of the "Alligator," a vessel sent by the U. S. Government at the earnest solicitation of Justice Bushrod Washington, President of the Society, and Francis S. Key, one of its managers, for the express purpose of selecting a site on the Western Coast of Africa, better adapted to the purposes of colonization than Sherbro, a place notoriously unhealthy and in many respects undesirable. The first order issued by Lieut. Commanding Stockton to the crew of his little craft, while yet in sight of the shores of America, was to throw overboard the cat, (the lash was then a legal mode of punishment on board of our vessels of war,) informing them

*An Address delivered before the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, in Washington, D. C., January 18th, 1876, by Commo'ore R. W. Shufeldt, U. S. N.

that he intended to exact their obedience by some other means. He was wiser than, perhaps, he knew, for, bound on this mission of humanity, there would have been a strange inconsistency in his conduct had he carried with him into Africa that vile relic of barbarism. Yet this act indicates the character of the man who in that day, and in the face of current opinion, dared to vindicate by word and deed the right of man, black or white, to exemption from a barbarous thralldom, whether upon land or sea. December 11th, 1821, Lieut. Stockton placed his foot on African soil at Cape Mesurado, and, at the risk of his life, wrested from savagery that spot whereon now stands the light-house guiding the mariner to Monrovia, the Capital of a new born Republic; and in its firm foundations, and its light gleaming alternately on land and sea, fitly emblematic of him who ever stood fixed in his strong convictions of the right, and showed to all men the guiding star of his brilliant intellect and spotless character.

Liberia, then only an isolated spot of land, now spreads herself on the south to the extent of 500 miles from this point. A narrow belt upon the sea-shore, slowly but surely widening her influence, brightening up the black cloud in the background, as year by year she struggles and penetrates here and there, now up a river and then into the forest, like the streak of light in the eastern sky which tells of the coming day. An author says that the name of Stockton will be associated in history with the names of the founders of this now prosperous State, for to his courage and prudence its original acquisition may be ascribed. Accompanied only by one companion he went into the presence of the native King of that part of the Coast, and when threatened with instant death, presented his pistol at the head of the angry chief, cowing the multitude by the danger of their sovereign and obtaining from the subdued savages the desired territory.

If we add to this achievement in Africa the fact, that throughout his brilliant career, he adhered with wonderful pertinacity to his idea of punishment without the lash, until he obtained, or greatly aided in obtaining, the passage of that law which banished the cat from the Navy, we may fairly place him high on its rolls as one whose memory we may cherish and whose deeds we may emulate, and point him out to the Liberian as the man whose nature, revolting at inhumanity in any form, taught his own men before landing on African soil that first lesson of freedom which Liberians have since learned to appreciate as it deserves.

The name of Perry, among the brightest in the annals of naval history, shone with undimmed lustre in the person of Commodore M. C. Perry, while in command of our squadron on

the Coast of Africa. Perry cruised along the Liberian seaboard, using force when force was necessary, discretion, combined with firmness, always. Under his surveillance the timid colonist became more bold, and the wary savage more circumspect until, when he left the station, Gov. Russwurm, of Cape Palmas, was constrained to write him under date of December 25, 1843, "Our prospects have been brighter since the arrival of your squadron on this Coast than ever, and however willing we were before to endure everything for liberty, our hearts swell with gratitude to you for the deep interest expressed in our future well-being. That a gracious Providence may long preserve your life for usefulness, is the ardent prayer of every citizen of Maryland in Liberia."

From the time of Commodore Perry's command (1844) up to the commencement of our civil war the Navy was not without its representatives on the Liberian Coast. Many prominent officers not only gave that country their warmest support, but have recorded their meed of praise to its inhabitants. Commodore Joel Abbott, 1845, says: "Although it is the day of small things with our colored colonists in Africa, yet I believe there is no one who has visited them but is favorably impressed with their present condition beyond what was anticipated, and with the belief of their progressive improvement and of their growing importance in all the relations concerning Africa and the African race that should interest the Christian philanthropist and statesman."

Commodore Isaac Mayo, 1853, says: "I have long felt the warmest interest in the only scheme which promised relief to the colored people of our country, and this interest was confirmed by my visit to Liberia, when in command of the frigate "Macedonian," in the years 1843 and 1844. My more recent observations in this ship convinced me that the Colonization Societies have been crowned with the most substantial success, and that the result of their generous philanthropy is no longer doubtful. * * * I have the strongest faith in the bright future that awaits Liberia, and the strongest confidence that she is to wield the most powerful influence in regenerating Africa."

Commodore Francis H. Gregory, 1855, says: "Previously to my visiting Liberia I had a hope the Colonization Society would be successful. I considered it an experiment and entertained but little faith, but on my first visit to Monrovia every doubt was dispelled. I visited the people, collectively and individually, and had every opportunity of forming a correct judgment of their condition and prospects. * * * I found the people industrious and happy, apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most

opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more famed and refined regions." By those to whom Commodore Gregory was known, the value of his testimony will be appreciated. Throughout a long and earnest life this officer devoted all of his time and thought to the service of his country.

Paymaster General Bridge, in his "Journal of an African Cruiser," remarks, "After having seen much, and reflected upon the subject even to weariness, I write down my opinion that Liberia is firmly planted and is destined to increase and prosper. This it will do though all further support from the United States be discontinued. * * * * * My faith is firm in a favorable result."

Chaplain Chas. W. Thomas adds his testimony in the following extracts from "Adventures and Observations in Africa:" "Our duty as a Christian nation towards her (Liberia) is clear. Far be it from us to witness with cold-blooded indifference the struggles of those who have gone out from us with barbarism and ignorance. If Liberia is a weak and myopic child, it is not ours to look calmly upon her attempts to walk alone, guessing cruelly as to the chances of her making a safe journey, but it is ours by kind words to encourage her heart and to lead her by the hand until age shall bring strength to her feet and clearness to her vision."

Perhaps upon the Navy list we have no purer and nobler character than that of the late Rear Admiral A. H. Foote. Foote wielded the sword and the pen of the philanthropist, the Christian, and the patriot. How much the lessons he learned while on the Coast of Africa in command of the brig "Perry," among the iniquities of the slave-trade and the struggles of the Liberian colonists, had to do with the excellence of his character, may be traced in the history of his life. He says: "Civilization with its peace, intelligence with its high aims, was rooted in Africa. The living energy of republicanism was there, Christianity in various influential forms was among the people. Education was advancing and institutions for public good coming into operation. Native hereditary enmities and factions were yielding perceptibly in all directions to the gentle efficacy of Christian example. All this constituted a great result."

The Christian virtues of Admiral Foote are the property of the country, his professional qualities are the inheritance of the Navy—these will be remembered as long as we have a Country to defend or a Navy to defend it.

The concurrent testimony of these distinguished officers and thoughtful men, embracing the period from the foundation of the colony to the time of our civil war, express not only the hope but the belief that Liberia, poor and weak as she is, yet

possesses many of the elements of national wealth and strength, and proves beyond cavil the progress and the permanence of that Republic.

During the war, and while our own nationality was in peril, the Navy had but little time to spare for the interests of Liberia. The battle for the freedom of the black man was being fought upon a grander scale than within her narrow limits. After that victory had been gained our ships began once more to visit the African Coast, though at rare intervals.

In 1873 it became my duty and my pleasure to visit the Coast of Africa, after an interval of twenty-five years. A quarter of a century had passed, leaving its furrows upon my face, as it does upon the face of every son of Adam, but the interest I had felt in that lone lorn colony was as fresh as ever. It was therefore with unmixed satisfaction that I landed again at Cape Mesurado, and in an instant recalled the familiar streets and many of the faces that used to greet me in Monrovia years ago.

I do not propose to go into the history of Liberia; that is to be found in every cyclopedia—those who run may read it. My own personal impressions will be of more interest to you; these have vitality which comes of contact, a freshness not to be found in the musty pages of a book however well written. Personal experience compared with history is the original compared with the photograph.

Cape Mesurado juts out into the sea, a promontory of gentle height, covered with the verdure which the tropics only can produce. The surf roars at its base and the water of the Mesurado river breaks over the bar by its side—the canoe of the native glides through the surf over this bar and lands you with wonderful safety at Monrovia, which lies just behind the cape by the side of the river.

In the growth of a new nation, in its consolidation and crystallization, *time* forms no just measure of *progress*. Not to go back, to stem the adverse tide, to wait, is absolutely to advance. To be where you were, after years of struggles against obstacles almost insurmountable, is a point gained, and a success accomplished.

Monrovia presented the same sunny streets and shaded houses, the same evidences of comfort and of the absence of want, that it did twenty-five years before; no great mark of improvement, no sad evidences of decay. In the meanwhile, however, more activity on the wharves, more canoes laden with produce coming down the river, steamships stopping eight times a month landing and receiving cargo, more sugar mills, coffee trees growing where the forests undisturbed had waved before—all this, and more, indicated life, business, commercial and agricultural prosperity.

I thought to myself as I walked again through the streets, "Monrovia is a *fixed fact*." No reflux tide can wash her into the sea. She may advance more rapidly, she may stand still. But every event, whether rapid, slow, or stationary in her course, Liberia is there to *stay*. An island in the ocean of barbarism, "a little cloud out of the sea like a man's hand," yet full of portent to Africa, a herald of the coming of that army of civilization which by an inexorable law exterminates where it cannot convert.

But a great change manifested itself in the temper and tone of the people. Years ago I saw indicated everywhere that innate consciousness of inferiority, that deprecating humility which came of their birth—emigrants from the slave cabins in our own country—that absence of independent thought, that shrinking humility which feared to give an opinion; these came from the remembrance of that grand old thing, now of the past—the *master*. With warm affections toward their home, as they called America, favors easily remembered and wrongs as easily forgotten, they welcomed us and bore with us as we tacitly claimed that superiority which comes of being born white men.

Now a change has taken place, a new generation had come and a regeneration. We were welcomed with hospitality devoid of servility, and with kindness devoid of fear. They acknowledged gratefully the protection which the American flag affords them, not more for the fact than as a token of remembrance from the mother country.

President Roberts is an epitome of Liberian history. He stands pre-eminently the guiding genius of Liberia through all her struggles. That there is none equal to him in point of ability, combined with wisdom and linked to virtue; that he is superior to all in these respects, to every other Liberian, is no more an argument for the average inferiority of the colored race than the proud pre-eminence of George Washington is an argument for the inferiority of the American branch of the white race. The history of nations is written in the lives of individuals. President Roberts has shaped the destiny of his country, and as much as any other man living has contributed to the moral and physical good of the human race.

I dined at President Roberts' table with the members of his Cabinet, Ex-President Warner, and the Haytien Consul, Mr. Yates. Most of them were new men to me. They exhibited a general knowledge of passing events which, from their isolated condition, would have surprised me, had I not in previous experience observed that men forced to read what others daily saw were generally more accurate in their knowledge and more critical in their deductions. The Cabinet of Mr.

Roberts seemed to me respectable men, quite up to the average of men, whether white or black.

Without disparagement to others, I wish to make a brief mention of a pleasant visit to the house of a private citizen. This house was presided over by a lady whose refined and elegant manners would have attracted attention and admiration in any drawing-room. In her conversation she exhibited a brilliancy which was really remarkable, and an intelligence quite as surprising. She was Liberian born, but spoke of America with the love she had inherited.

Along the streets and by-ways of Monrovia are to be seen the ordinary variety of human beings, young and old, rich and poor, sick and well. You note the absence of grogshops and the presence of churches. Like pilgrims as they are, or were, the prevailing and controlling sentiment of the community is a religious one. To land upon a foreign shore, to cut one's self off from kith and kin, to plunge into a wilderness, needs faith absolute, vital, in the personality of God and in Divine protection. Add to this the emotional character of the negro and you have the ordinary Liberian; law-abiding and, from his nature and race, indolent, timid, willing to be helped, loath to help himself. I do not mean to compare this colonist with the great domineering, self-asserting, self-dependent Anglo-Saxon, who bullies and conquers and rules wherever he emigrates, but I do mean to say that Liberia and its inhabitants will compare, and favorably, too, with the towns and the people scattered over Central and South America and Mexico, settled by the Spaniard, the Italian, and the Frenchman. Go where you will in these countries you see the same evidences of indolence, the same apparent lack of progress, yet these people *are* prospering in their way, gradually but surely reaching a higher plane, and so, I contend, are the Liberians. Remember the Liberians were *poor* even to abject poverty, they had received no inheritance but the badge of their servitude, they were ignorant—the law in this free country of ours had taken care to keep them so—painfully ignorant, not only of the common principles of law by which they were to construct a government, but of the common principles of life by which they were to live.

God measures people for Himself. He is patient because He is Eternal. Fifty years in the life of a nation born under such adverse circumstances, struggling under poverty and obliquity—predicted a failure by the prophets of caste, checked and thwarted by the priests and politicians of conservatism, unaided, uncheered, born in a wilderness, surrounded, hemmed in by barbarism while just emerging from barbarism itself—fifty years in the life of such a nation is but a moment of time

in the Providence of God. Let us then endeavor in our imperfect way to imitate God's patience and wait while we hope and pray.

The Krooman, whose tribes are scattered for eighty miles along the Liberian Coast, is the Bedouin of the African sea. He is the sailor-man and the boat-man for every ship that comes and sails down the Coast. His skill in landing through the surf and passing over bars in his frail canoe is something wonderful. His canoe and himself are one and the same thing; together they glide over the swell of the ocean *with speed and safety, now hidden, now seen*. If capsized he soon rights his boat, rolls in again and paddles away. He is a bird upon the water and a fish in the sea. Always willing and obedient, he is honest and trustworthy. He wants his wages when his contract is up, when he returns to his tribe and invests in another wife. Wives are his treasures; they are the support of his old age. He speaks a little English, of which he is very proud. Some ship-master gives him a fantastic name, as "Draw Bucket" or "Plug of Tobacco," to which he clings as his badge of honor, and his merits are duly recorded in his "book," which he receives from his employer and carries around his neck, each succeeding master increasing the wealth of his recommendation. His mother is his great object of reverence; he never ventures to dispute her authority. In this respect he never "comes of age."

If Monrovia, the capital, had not largely increased in wealth and population during these twenty-five years, Liberia had extended her boundaries league by league, each additional possession encroaching upon or destroying some well-known haunt of the slave trader, until for six hundred miles of the adjacent Coast not a slave factory could be found or a slaver get a cargo. In the very nature of things slavery was abhorrent in Liberia. It could not exist within or near her borders. It disappeared by virtue of the expelling force which exists in the power of light and civilization. These two things could not be at the same time in the same place. By this moral alliance with the Powers of the world—this silent partnership, which, in the end, banished the trade in human beings from the entire Coast of Western Africa; this passive victory over the greatest sin of modern times—by this deed alone she has earned her title to the possession of her territory, and her friends and the friends of humanity have met with more than their reward.

An author says, in 1853: "The fact stands acknowledged before the world that Great Britain, after the expenditure of more than one hundred millions of dollars, has failed in suppressing the slave trade on one mile of Coast beyond the limit of her colonies, while Liberia has swept it from nearly four

hundred miles of Coast where it existed in its chief strength, liberated 80,000 slaves, and bound by treaties 200,000 natives never to engage in the traffic in their brethren."

Liberia, geographically considered, is situated upon the West Coast of Africa, between the latitudes $4^{\circ} 20'$ and $7^{\circ} 20'$ north. It extends from the British Colony of Sierra Leone, on the north-west, to the Pedro River, on the southeast, a distance of 600 miles along the Coast, the interior boundary varying from 10 to 40 miles from the seaboard, an area of 9,700 square miles, every mile of which has been *purchased* from the original proprietors. No war of conquest marks this gradual enlargement of territory or mars the record of the consequent progress. In 1873, the period of my last visit, Monrovia, the capital, had about 13,000 inhabitants. The total number of Americo-Liberians in the Republic at that time was estimated at 20,000, and 700,000 aborigines. The Americans are settled in sixteen towns, all of which have the characteristics of Monrovia, and are situated in propinquity to the sea. Millsburg, which is twenty miles up the St. Paul's River, is an agricultural settlement.

The most important of the native tribes is the Mandingo, which occupies nearly the whole of the eastern frontier of Liberia. These people are Mahomedans, and their influence extends into the interior of the Continent as far as Soudan. Travelers in Africa agree upon the fact that Mahomedanism is spreading over that land with marvelous strides. I ask your attention to this religious phenomenon in connection with the prospects of Liberia as a Christian community. If you believe that Christianity is to be the religion of the future in Africa, essential not only to her salvation but to her temporal welfare, then I beg you to consider Liberia as an important bulwark against the encroachment of the followers of the Prophet, and as a point from whence to start Christian propagandism into the heart of Africa. Most of the foreign settlements on the Coast are simply trading ports, and the duty of Christianizing the country is lost sight of in the pursuit of gain. Liberia, on the other hand, is a Christian community, established as such. Upon it and upon its friends devolves this positive mission, preaching the Gospel to the heathen. It is our duty to assist her in this mission by every means in our power. Liberia is the initial point for American effort in the Christianization of Africa. The tendency of all the African tribes is to approach the sea; most of the tribal wars are made on this account. To reach the "heach," as they call it, to open trade with the white man is the great object of their ambition. To occupy the "heach," therefore, to present there the bold front of Christianity, is to set back the tide of Mahomedanism and to bring within the peaceful influence of Christianity the pagan when, after his struggles, he reaches the sea.

Among the other tribes living in the Liberian territory is the Grebo. This tribe occupies the land in the immediate vicinity of Cape Palmas and is the one now threatening that portion of the Republic with a war of extermination.

I mean no disrespect to the people of Great Britain when I say that the British trader on the Coast of Africa is among the most grasping and unscrupulous of men. He has succeeded the Frenchman, the Spaniard, and the Portuguese, those reckless factors in the prosecution of the slave trade, and substituted a trade in rum, tobacco, and gunpowder, a trade not quite so baneful in its immediate results, but as pernicious as it dares to be in the logic of events. These articles the native is eager to buy and the trader anxious to sell. Year by year the British Government, yielding to the demand of the British trader, has increased its possessions upon the Coast either by acquisition from the native Kings, or by purchase from foreign Powers, until it owns 1,500 miles of the African shore. Liberia is now bounded on its northern and southern limits by British territory, but the trader, not content with this, stealing as it were in the rear of Liberian settlements with his contraband products, is enticing the willing native to trade in violation of the laws of the Republic, and inducing him to believe that if the poor and defenseless Liberian settler can be driven from his home, the trader can sell his goods without restriction and at half the price; hence this war which is now trying the courage and the resources of the Liberians.

These two tribes, the Mandingos and Grebos, both of them intelligent and aggressive, the one crusaders in the name of Mahomet, and the other warriors in the cause of greed and gain, form the most important elements in the internal economy of the Republic. The destiny of Liberia depends on the conquest of these two opposing forces. Will she? Will she? She must meet and conquer morally and physically these antagonistic ideas or see herself swept into the sea; but I have faith that she will conquer in the name of God and with the aid of America. We know that God will not fail them; let us see to it that America does not fold her arms and turn upon these struggling people the cold shoulder of indifference.

The other tribes that come under the jurisdiction of the Government of Liberia are the Veys, the Pessehs, the Barlines, and the Bassas. The Veys are amongst the most intelligent, and thirty years ago made an alphabet for themselves. Mahomedanism is rapidly spreading among them. None of these have any special significance. They constitute, however, the material nearest at hand for the missionary and the philanthropist.

According to my observation among the heathen, conversion

to Christianity is not the work of a moment, it is an influence gradually permeating and pervading, until a community finds itself raised to a higher plane, converted to a nobler faith. This I anticipate will, in a measurable period of time, be the result of the moral influences of the Americo-African upon the surrounding mass of barbarism. One by one its dark superstitions will disappear in the ever-increasing light, until in the brightness of mid-day, the Sun of Righteousness will cast His beneficent rays on the whole area of that broad and benighted land.

I found the climate of Liberia decidedly improved since my first visit. As the land is cleared miasmatic influences become less fatal. To the native-born Liberian it is as healthful as any tropical country. The emigrant takes his risks as any of us do who migrate from a temperate to a torrid zone. The white man has no business in Africa. "*Similia similibus curantur.*" "Like things are cured by like." To the black man, the Ethiopian, is given the mission of laboring in the vineyard until he comes to his own again. Time enters largely into this problem of regenerating Africa. But it will be done and find its reward in Eternity. Without conflicting with the theories of the savans, I take it upon myself to say that to the white and black races is given the glorious work of rehabilitating the world, each in its own latitude and in its own way.

The Government of Liberia is apparently stable and well administered. It would be an anomaly in political history to find the off-shoot of a republican country establishing for itself any other than a republican form of government; her Constitution therefore is similar to our own, containing one proviso, however, to which I wish to draw your attention.

Liberia came into existence as a nation preceded by no war; she was born of no internecine strife, but in harmony with her mission she declared herself free and independent, and was gracefully acknowledged as such by the Great Powers of the world—the mother country alone hesitating to receive as an equal her neglected child—and in an humble and lowly manner, becoming her color and condition, she peacefully and quietly took her back seat in the family of nations. I say that Liberia has a Government apparently stable. Compare it, in the twenty-eight years of its existence, with the Government of France in its throes with monarchism, pseudo republicanism, imperialism, and communism—"everything by turns and nothing long"—or with that of Spain in its dynastic revolutions. It seems to me that the people of Liberia are in the hands of a guiding Power, which carries them hither and thither, always safely, to the end that they may become the arbiters of the fate of their race, the peaceful conquerors of a new

world. I know it is the fashion to deride such pietistic notions, to sneer at such unscientific theories; but, my friends, as I grow older, as I watch the ebbing and flowing of the human tides, as I read of human destiny moulded to serve Divine ends, I feel how insignificant men are in themselves, how great they are in the hands of God. I say that the Government has in the main been well administered. The *world*, so called, i. e., the greed, the superstition, the bigotry, the clannish conservatism, added to the thoughtlessness and the indifference of the world, combine to crush out these abstract notions, these impracticable ideas of the mere philanthropist, to deny the capacity of certain "inferior" races for self government, to prognosticate failures, to come in with malevolent predictions to settle the whole matter finally with complacent "I told you so."

There is no denying that Liberia has had her crisis, that she has trembled on the verge of ruin; that her rulers have made mistakes; but I contend that she has recovered from these shocks with increased stability and without the barbarism of bloodshed. Run your eye over the pages of contemporaneous history, read of the bloody executions, the fusillades in France, count the victims to the garoté in Cuba, number the exiles to Siberia, count the expatriated in New Caledonia—all in the name of order and good government—then turn to the records of our own eventful career or to the modest pages of Liberian history, and tell me which of all the Powers contain within themselves the surest foundations, the best promise of stability and permanence. Like our own, the Government of Liberia is based upon the will of the people, and although sometimes swayed from the path of wisdom by popular clamor, it, in the main, has been administered for the *good* of the people. Resting as it is upon education, secular and religious, it possesses a constantly increasing tendency toward perfect excellence and consequent permanence.

I dislike to be considered as a constant apologist, but the Republic of Liberia is on trial, and she needs the services of even so poor a pleader as myself. If we, gentlemen, have *real* faith in our own institutions, we *must* also have faith in the institutions of our little sister Republic. And in order to form an unbiased opinion we must lose sight of the question of *color*. Fortunately for the future of Liberia, the homogeneity of her population removes one of her greatest dangers. In our own country the question of *caste* is yet to be fought out, and in my opinion upon its result will depend the permanence of our own Government and the stability of our own institutions.

"For in this Union, you have set
Two kinds of men in adverse rows—
Each loathing each."

Events are rapidly shaping themselves, and at this present

moment we hardly know how swiftly we are approaching the crisis which is to determine the question of color—of equal rights to all men, without regard to color, in the administration of the Government of this country. While, therefore, we remember Liberia, let us not forget ourselves, or the day may come when she can point out to us the fatal rock upon which we split.

I do not apprehend for Liberia dangers from incapacity of her rulers or instability in her institutions. She has had her Roberts, her Benson, her Benedict, and hosts of others, good and true, and she will find their peers in the time of her need. She has her schools and her churches, and under their tuition her next generation will improve upon this as this has upon the last. She will resist the heathen and drive back the Mahomedan. The danger which I *do* apprehend for her is the danger of *absorption*.

They themselves seem to have had a half-prophetic dread of this absorption. In her earliest days Elijah Johnson, amidst the dangers of a threatened attack by the surrounding savage tribes, being offered a force of marines from a British man-of-war if he would only cede a few feet of land on which to plant a British flag, promptly refused, saying, "We want no flag-staff put up here that would cost more to get down again than it would to whip the natives." *Now this danger is at their very doors.*

A few years ago there was a rage for "internal improvements" in Liberia; \$500,000 were borrowed in London, which netted \$425,000. This sum was again reduced by paying the first two years' interest in advance, and then from the remainder was deducted the agents' commissions, until finally it reached Monrovia in gold and useless goods to the aggregate amount of \$200,000, and this residue has disappeared without an "internal improvement." To use a slang phrase, "We know how it is ourselves." From Canada to California every town and village in the country has gone through the same experience, but poor Liberia, with an income at the most of \$100,000 a year, is unable to pay either principal or interest. She lies at the mercy of her bondholders. England, with her lion's paw upon the trade of the world, would, and perhaps *will* eventually, assume the debt for the trifling consideration of possession. It is in fact a mortgage upon the integrity of Liberia. Already England occupies 1,500 miles of the Coast; already she hems in Liberia, the most coveted of all, on the north; already the British trader is encroaching upon her boundaries and stealing in behind her settlements. Slowly and surely the process of absorption will go on to its consummation as the anaconda swallows the kid. England herself is almost powerless to stay it unless we intervene.

I don't mean by intervention that cold-blooded indifferentism which measures every national emotion with the line and plummet of international law, which restrains within the bounds of obsolete diplomacy every beat of the nation's heart. I mean the warm, sympathetic intervention which will say to all the world, that, happen what may, the *United States of America will see to it that no Power on earth shall obliterate from the map of Africa the infant Republic of Liberia.*

In this centennial year, the proudest anniversary in recorded history, which proclaims in trumpet tones the triumphant fact that a government by the people and for the people is not only the best but the stablest on earth, let us extend to our own offspring the right hand of fellowship, and declare by every legitimate means we will help her forward in that career which has led us to our present proud pre-eminence. In the language of another who visited Liberia at the same time I did, and came away as deeply impressed, "We are bound to help them by all the considerations that have force with men and nations. By interest and by sympathy we are bound. By interest, because Liberia, the only American colony on the West Coast of Africa, once strong and resting under the protection of the American flag, would open to us the inexhaustible riches of Africa, and in so doing would revive the lost glories of American commerce, which, to our national shame and disgrace, has almost faded from the seas. By sympathy, because of the close parallel between their history and our own. Like us, they went forth from a land where they could no longer remain with honor, to battle for the dear sake of freedom, with poverty, with privation, with hostile savages, and with all the thousand difficulties of an unknown and barbarous land. Like us, they struggled, if not with oppression, still under neglect, and, like us, they conquered. Like us, they have declared and maintained themselves a free Republic, and if in less than thirty years of their national existence they have not accomplished all that they desired, the failure has been largely owing to our own indifference to the children whom we sent out from among us, and then left to take care of themselves. Their love for us is strong. Like most strong affections, ill-treatment only seems to augment its force. Their confidence in us, though so abused, is still unabated. Can we, in this their hour of need and danger, coldly pass by on the other side? Surely it has been want of knowledge, not want of interest, that has so long held us supine. Let us make the parallel, so strong in the past, hold good for the future. Let us strengthen the hands of Liberia, that she may be enabled to do for Africa what we have already done for America."

Fortunately, we *can* intervene in the cause of Liberia, if requested so to do by her Government. Article 8, of the treaty between the United States of America and Liberia, concluded at London, October 21, 1862, says:

"The United States Government engages never to interfere, unless solicited by the Government of Liberia, in the affairs between the aboriginal inhabitants and the Republic of Liberia in the jurisdiction and territories of the Republic. Should any United States citizens suffer loss, in person or property, from violence by the aboriginal inhabitants, and the Government of the Republic of Liberia should not be able to bring the aggressor to justice, the United States Government engages, a requisition having been first made therefor by the Liberian Government, to lend such aid as may be required. Citizens of the United States residing in the territories of the Republic of Liberia are desired to abstain from all such intercourse with the aboriginal inhabitants as will tend to the violation of law and a disturbance of the peace of the country."

I violate no official propriety when I inform you that in all probability a ship of war is now on her way to Liberia for the purpose of protecting American interests, and of aiding the authorities, if so requested, in the suppression of insurrection among the natives. That this intervention will be effectual not only in suppressing the natives, but indirectly in suppressing the zeal of the white traders, I have not the slightest doubt. This assistance to Liberia is of a temporary nature; what she needs and what we need is a permanent naval force on her Coast, and she has almost a right to demand it; for Liberia is our only colony, the only offshoot of the parent stem, the only American outpost on the confines of barbarism; it is our duty to protect her for the sake of our institutions and for the sake of our religion.

I therefore propose that the Government be requested to establish a line of mail steamers, to consist of the smallest class of naval vessels, half-manned and half-armed, to run monthly between any designated port in the United States and Liberia, touching on that Coast at Monrovia and Cape Palmas, and coaling each way at Porto Grande, Cape de Verde Islands. These vessels to retain the character of men-of-war, and to carry no passengers except officials of either Government.

The distance from Norfolk to Monrovia is about 4,000 miles; the quantity of coal required for each round voyage would be about 320 tons, aggregating for a monthly service about 4,000 tons per annum. These ships could perform this duty at a cost for coal of about \$50,000.

A law of Congress appropriating this amount and authorizing the President to employ the vessels on this duty would

be a great point gained for Liberia, by insuring a regular mail communication, and by having constantly on the Coast one or other of these ships of war.

It is no new thing for men-of-war to be employed in this service. England commenced her foreign postal system in this way, which, subsequently taken up by private companies, now ramifies over the globe and touches every port. The same result would follow in this case. The merchantman would follow the man-of-war, and thus the initial step would be taken in securing the trade of Liberia to our own country. I see no other way at present of inaugurating a direct trade with Liberia; for our commercial pride has fallen so low, and our capital has become so timid, that it dares not and cares not to venture upon the sea. It is in vain that we appeal to patriotism; it is in vain that we utter the truism that no nation can be truly great without an external commerce. Our merchants cross the sea, and point with complacency to the foreign flag waving over their heads, and bring back their goods in foreign bottoms, without any sense of the shame that ensues.

It would also be utilizing the Navy, which, in time of peace, could find no nobler employment. It would, indeed, be but a continuation of the aid which the Navy has heretofore given to Liberia, and a new title to its claim of guardianship.

I submit this proposition to you, gentlemen, for your consideration, and, if it meets with your approval, I suggest that you endeavor to put it into practicable shape during the present session of Congress.

The Government of the United States can give to Liberia no material aid. We cannot pay her debts nor fight her battles. We can throw over her the mantle of our protection. We can say that we will not see her absorbed by any European Power, nor obliterated by any savage horde; but, after all, Liberia must work out her own salvation.

"Who would be free—themselves must strike the blow."

So I would say to Liberians: The history of your country is full of instances of heroism in conflict with savages; of suffering from scarcity of food; of endurance of the effects of climate—full, I say, of instances of heroism and self-denial on the part of your predecessors. Learn from their history to practice their virtues now.

Thirty years ago Commodore Perry cautioned the colonists against a growing timidity, a tendency to rely upon others for the defense of their lives and property. He advised them to build blockhouses as *our* forefathers did in the olden time; to become accustomed to the use of arms, to organize at every

settlement, and learn not only to repel attack but to assume the offensive, thereby instilling into the surrounding savages that wholesome fear which is the greatest safeguard.

Be brave also in the face of nature as well as in the face of the native; attack your forests, clear away the wilderness before you. Agriculture is the handmaid of commerce. You cannot have one without the other. The tiller of the soil is the nobleman of the land. From the bosom of mother earth comes the chief real wealth of the nation.

Bear the burden of your national debt cheerfully. For this purpose submit to taxation; remember that repudiation of the debt would be followed by extinction, and that your failure as a nation would throw you back into the confused heap of mistakes which the world would willingly attribute to the imbecility of your race. You *must* carry this load upon your shoulders. Consider what a load of debt this parent country of yours is carrying for the sake of your race, for the vindication of your title as Liberians—free men!

DISCOVERIES IN AFRICA.

Lieutenant Cameron gave an account of his walk from Lake Tanganyika to the West Coast of the Continent, at a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, held April 11. He said, according to the *Geographical Magazine* for May, that most of the country from the Tanganyika to the West Coast is one of almost unspeakable richness. There are metals, iron, copper, silver, and gold; coal also exists; vegetable products, palm-oil, cotton, nutmegs, several sorts of pepper and coffee, all growing wild. The people cultivate several other oil-producing plants, such as ground-nuts and *seni seni*. The Arabs, as far as they have come, have introduced rice, wheat, onions, and a few fruit trees, all of which seem to flourish well. The countries of Bihé and Bailunda are sufficiently high above the sea to be admirably adapted for European occupation, and would produce whatever may be grown in the south of Europe. The oranges which Señor Gonsalves had planted at Bihé, where he had been settled for over thirty years, were finer than any ever seen in Spain or Italy. He also had roses and grapes growing in luxuriance.

The main point of the discoveries I made, says Cameron, I believe to be the connection of the Tanganyika with the Congo system. The Lukuga runs out of the Tanganyika, and there is no place to which it can run but to the Luvwa, which it joins at a short distance below Lake Moero. The levels I have taken prove most conclusively that it can have nothing whatever to do with the Nile; the river at Nyangwé being between 1,400 and 1,500 feet above the sea, while Gon-

dokoro is over 1,600 feet. And also in the dry season the flow of the Lualaba is about 126,000 cubic feet per second; that of the Ganges, which is far larger than the Nile, being not more than 80,000 cubic feet per second in flood-time, and that of the Nile at Gondokoro, below where all the streams unite, is between 40,000 and 50,000 feet per second. Many large rivers flow into the Lualaba below Nyangwe.

There is in the centre of Africa a water-system which might be utilized for commerce. Between the large affluents of the Congo and the head-waters of the Zambesi, a canal of between twenty and thirty miles across a level, sandy plain would join the two systems and the river Chambezi, which may be accepted as the head stream of the Congo, ought to be navigable to within two hundred miles of the north of Lake Nyassa.

The New York Herald published additional letters from Mr. Henry M. Stanley, dated on Victoria Nyanza, July 29 of last year, upon which the following observations are founded:

From Mr. Stanley's researches on that great divide, as we may call it, lying between the Lakes Albert and Victoria, it is itself a country of many beautiful lakes and lofty mountains, fertile valleys and plains, inhabited by warlike tribes of savages, through whose dominions there is no passage to the intruding stranger except at the head of a powerful army. In the drainage of this divide tributary to the Victoria Lake, and in the Kagera river, which is a chain of lakes, Mr. Stanley thinks he has discovered the true parent of the Victoria Nile, from the comparatively heavy volume of the stream. We adhere, however, to his first opinion, that in the Shimeeyu, which, rising below the fourth degree of south latitude, after a course of over four hundred miles northward, is discharged into the Victoria Lake, we have the real head stream of the Nile.

The most interesting to the ethnologist of all the discoveries of Mr. Stanley is the pale-faced race of evidently aboriginal Africans, inhabiting the temperate climate of the elevated slopes of the great mountain Gambaragara. Our courageous explorer says that he has seen some half a dozen of these people; that they are a handsome race, and some of the women are singularly beautiful; that their hair is kinky, but inclined to brown in color; that they have regular features and thin lips; but that "their noses, though well shaped, are thick at the point." Usongoro, a country bordering on Lake Albert, Mr. Stanley describes from a report "as a very land of wonders," with its salt lakes, its hills of rock salt, its plains encrusted with salt and alkali, its large dogs of extraordinary ferocity, "and a race of such long-legged natives that ordinary mortals regard them with surprise and awe."

Colonel Gordon reports that M. Gessi made the circumnavigation of the Albert Nyanza in nine days, and found it to be one hundred and forty miles long and fifty broad. Its western shore is formed by mountains descending abruptly to the water. The southern portion

is shallow, and skirted with forests and marshes. On the north the lake has two outlets—one called the White Nile, and the other a river flowing northwest. Colonel Gordon says that the White Nile splits into two branches immediately after issuing from the Albert Nyanza, the eastern one being the river already known. The other, after flowing some distance to the northwest, unites itself for a time with one of the five southern tributaries of the Gazelle Lake, (in lat. 9° north,) and thus rejoins the White Nile. The navigation of the latter river is interrupted by the Fola Rapids, which prevent any steamer from passing from Khartoum to the Albert Nyanza; but the new Nile-arm is said to be entirely free from rapids. This discovery, if verified in all respects, is of immense importance.

LIBERIA AT THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Liberia is a Republic on the West Coast of Africa, between latitude 4° 40' and 7° 20' north, extending from the Sherbro river, near the south boundary of the British colony of Sierra Leone, to the Pedro river on the southeast, a distance of nearly six hundred miles. The area is estimated at 24,000 square miles, or a little more than half that of Pennsylvania, and has all been acquired by purchase. In 1873 the area over which the Republic actually exercised political jurisdiction was estimated at 9,700 square miles. The population is estimated at about 720,000, of whom 19,000 are Americo-Liberians, and the remainder aboriginal inhabitants. The capital and largest town is Monrovia, a seaport on Cape Mesurado, with about 13,000 inhabitants.

HISTORY OF LIBERIA.—Cape Mesurado was bought for the American Colonization Society, December 15, 1821, by Commodore Robert F. Stockton, U. S. N., and Dr. Eli Ayres, acting as agents of the Society. The Society subsequently bought six hundred miles of the West African Coast, and the boundaries of the Republic have been gradually extended interiorwards by purchases from the native tribes. In 1839 the several settlements made by American Colonization Societies were united as a commonwealth, and in 1847 this union, which while under the rule of the Society did not represent a nation and was not recognized as such, gave place, at the desire of the settlers and with the consent of the Colonization Society, to the present Republic of Liberia, the government of which is entirely in the hands of colored men, some of them native Africans and the others the descendants of American-born negroes. The government is so similar to that of the United States that it requires no description.

CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.—The climate is that common to regions near the equator. The temperature varies but little during the year, seldom rising higher than 90°, nor often falling below 68°. June is the coolest and January the warmest month. The seasons are

spring and summer, or the wet and the dry, the former beginning with June and ending with October. During the wet season the rains are not incessant, and in the dry season there are occasional showers of rain. Vegetation is not interrupted in its growth, and while some of the products are in blossom others are coming to maturity. The soil of Liberia is exceedingly fertile, and all kinds of vegetables may be grown there. The most important of the native trees are the palm, mahogany, hickory, teak, ebony, rosewood, and boxwood, camwood and other dye woods. The acacia, which yields gum arabic, and the copal tree are found there. The most valuable tree is the nut-bearing palm, from which palm oil is made. Coffee grows wild and is also much cultivated. Sugar and cotton are also easily produced. Fruits are numerous and fine and excellent, and farinacious roots are cultivated. There are large deposits of rich iron ore, which the natives reduce and from which they make tools and war implements, and it is said that copper and other ores exist in the interior.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.—The Liberians have established a regular system of education, with common schools, graded as in this country, high schools and a College. Missionaries of the Methodist Episcopal Church had established in 1872, 26 churches, with 2,239 members. The Protestant Episcopal Church had in 1871, 9 churches, 1 chapel, with 453 communicants. There are also Baptist and several Presbyterian Churches. Among the native tribes Mohammedanism is making rapid progress, but the missionaries from Liberia are making advances in their efforts to convert some of the interior tribes to Christianity.

The exhibit made by Liberia, through Edward S. Morris & Co., is concentrated in Agricultural Hall, near the central part of the eastern front.

COFFEE.—The exhibit made of coffee includes the berry in the hull as it is found growing wild, and as cultivated; the machinery for "sizing" the coffee, or separating one size from another; the machine for hulling it; also the roasted coffee put up in pound packages for family use. The berries of Liberian coffee are much larger than those from South America, and they are said to be of excellent flavor. Even the wild berries are nearly double the size of coffee usually exposed for sale. The unhulled dry coffee berry is dark, almost black, about the size of a large hazel nut, and contains two grains of coffee. In connection with the coffee exhibit, the machinery for sizing and hulling it is shown at work. The unhulled berries are at first passed into a revolving cylinder, which is nothing more than a wire sieve of various sized meshes. The berries, passing from the smaller meshes to the larger, drop through into drawers under the cylinder, where they reach large enough meshes to admit their passage. They are then carried into a machine for hulling the berries, and thence to a fan for cleaning the grains of the hull. The former hulls at the rate of a bushel a minute, the latter cleans the berries at the rate of a

bushel every two minutes. The grains of coffee are then passed to another sizing machine, and having been again graded, the coffee is ready for export. All of the above work is now done in Liberia with machinery like that which is exhibited.

PALM OIL AND PRODUCTS.—Palm oil was at one time almost the only article of export from Liberia, and it is still of first importance. Small pictures show the palm tree bearing bunches of fruit which are so heavy that sometimes two men are required to carry them. The natives ascend the trees and gather the bunches of fruit, and in the morning extract the oil and use it in the manufacture of palm oil soap, which, as it comes from Liberia is said to be perfectly free from perfume, coloring substance, resin, or any fatty substance other than the oil itself. After the oil has been extracted from the fruit, stones are left which are broken, the kernel taken out and ground to meal, and from this meal, when put under hydraulic pressure, nut oil is extracted. It is rancid from the first, but is used in England for making shaving soap, and in France for table oil, after it has been perfumed.

OTHER PRODUCTS.—Camwood, a valuable dye, is exhibited in large sticks. It is of a deep red color, and is very valuable. Ivory tusks, from those of a baby elephant to a pair six feet in length, are exhibited. They are weather-stained, and do not show to advantage. In a small case are samples of sugar, ground arrow-root, which is said to be second in quality only to that grown in Bermuda; cocoa, from which chocolate is made, a bean about the size of an almond, and covered with a light red hull; it is said to be better than that grown in South America. African ginger, also exhibited, is extremely hot. Native woods of fine grain and susceptible of a high polish are shown. They are not named, but appear to be specimens of baywood, rosewood, &c.

NATIVE IRON.—Several samples of iron ore are shown, which are said to contain from 80 to 90 per cent. of metallic iron. Some small bars are exhibited, which are said to have been hammered out of the ore without previously smelting it. The natives use stones to pound the metal with. Knives with wooden handles, swords with skin scabbards, and hunting javelins are made from this ore in the same way. The javelin is about four feet and a half long, formed at one end like a bayonet and at the other something like a half moon. With this the native can bring down the largest game. He seizes it in the middle and throws it like a spear, and transfixes his game. One of the swords has some Mohammedan characters stamped upon it.

OTHER NATIVE MANUFACTURES.—Quite an interesting collection has been made of the products of native ingenuity. There is on exhibition a native African canoe or "dug-out," which, though fifteen feet long, does not weigh over fifty pounds. It was made by hollowing out a log with implements of their own manufacture; they will not use American axes or other implements, preferring their own rude tools. In rowing these boats they are very expert. The oar is a broad short paddle, with a feather on each end. When a vessel

arrives off the Coast and comes to anchor, boatmen to the number of fifty or more, each in his canoe, starts with his bag of coffee or oth : merchandise, and a hot race takes place, each striving first to lay his hand on the vessel. He that reaches it first has the sole right to trade with the strangers until he has sold out. This right is religiously respected. So fierce is the contest that many fall fainting in their canoes at the conclusion of the race.

A lady's reticule, made of goat skin, is a very convenient satchel, and is swung across the shoulder with a half dozen leather braids the size of a whip-lash. It is very light, and is tanned with the hair on.

Two war-horns made of native ivory or small tusks of the elephant are shown. The tusk is hollowed out and a hole made in the side near the small end, into which the warrior blows. The tone produced is a deep, mellow, loud sound, which can be heard for a great distance. The tusk is ornamented with devices of animals, &c.

The natives weave upon a loom which probably is the smallest used by any nation. The loom and shuttle on exhibition weigh but one pound and fourteen ounces. The cloth is woven in widths about 4½ inches wide, and the strips are then sewed together. Robes for wearing purposes are dyed with indigo and camwood and embroidered with Mohammedan characters.

An African officer's hat is constructed of skins with the hair on, and appears like the shako of a drum major. The egg of an ostrich is exhibited which is tastefully ornamented with pictures of vessels under full sail. The beak of a sword-fish on exhibition is a large specimen of that destructive weapon.

The African mail system is illustrated by two mail bags, one of which will hold one letter and the other perhaps two letters. The bag is an envelope with a lappel, made of raw hide, from which the hair is removed. This slides into another envelope closed at the top, and the whole is worn around the neck of the runner who carries it. When great speed is required, the runners are relieved once in a couple of miles, the bag being transferred to the neck of each successive runner.

The gre-gree is a charm which is believed to insure the wearer against death or accident. It consists of a square package of paper closely written with Mohammedan characters, compactly folded, and tied with numerous folds. The larger the package the more costly and efficacious it is.

Mr. Edward S. Morris, of Philadelphia, was appointed Resident Commissioner for Liberia when the Government accepted the invitation to be represented at the Centennial Exhibition, but the Government afterwards decided not to send exhibits, and the display now made is that of the firm of E. S. Morris & Co. The space occupied is 1,536 square feet.—*The Public Ledger.*

A PLAN FOR AFRICAN COLONIZATION.

BY GEN. J. W. PHELPS.

Next to the power derived from organization and wealth, if not indeed before it, is that which comes from adhering to a simple, well-understood plan of operations. The American Colonization Society ought to adopt an effective plan, and then pursue it with constancy. If individual and desultory efforts are not directed into one unvarying channel, they become dissipated, and are lost; whereas, by means of a plan rigidly observed, they might all be utilized for the attainment of the end proposed.

For my own part, I have no doubt whatever that the plan which the Colonization Society ought to adhere to is, in general outlines, as follows: 1st. To have the interior uplands of Liberia explored, surveyed, and laid off into townships and quarter sections, so that every immigrant may know where to find his lot before leaving America. 2d. To have a good wagon road constructed from the rapids on St. Paul's river to the interior. 3d. To favor educated colored clergymen of the United States going, together with their flocks, on to these new lands, the clergymen to carry on their own farms, and to receive allowances from the Missionary Boards of the United States for preaching on Sundays.

By this plan the basis of the Colonization Society would be religious and agricultural, and not commercial; and such a basis is the most proper one for the great object of Christianizing the whole African continent, which should ever be held steadily in view as the chief object of colonizing Liberia. Operating from this basis, through the agency of educated preachers, followed by their parishioners, nothing could resist the movement. There is no obstacle in the wilds of Africa, however formidable, but would have to yield and give way before the irresistible advance of such a power.

All that is now needed is, that this power should be set in motion, and receive all the aid and facilities that the enlightenment of the age is capable of furnishing. This plan is already in operation to some extent; but it needs all the assistance and careful attention that the missionary spirit of the United States can give it. Much apathy and neglect, much misdirection of missionary funds from following old habits, must be overcome before the plan can receive a proper application of means for its execution.

The plan is now struggling in an embryo condition. To show how

it works at present, I may relate what I witnessed one cold, raw day of January, 1876, at one of the docks in New York harbor. A colored clergyman from North Carolina, followed by a small but faithful flock of twelve persons, had arrived there to take passage on the bark Liberia for Monrovia. They were soon joined by another clergyman with a less number of followers from Louisiana. This little flock, or band of heroes, made heroic through Christian faith, had left their homes against the wishes of neighbors, both black and white, and, under the influence of a deep religious purpose, were stemming an adverse current of prejudice, interest, and false policy, worse than a northern winter itself. There was no road through the jungle for them when they should arrive in Africa, no railroad with sleeping cars to the interior, no lot surveyed and ready to receive them. Would it not be better to encourage the high devotional spirit of these clergymen and their flocks by helping them on to lots of land in the healthy interior, where the clergyman could set the example of tilling the soil with his own hands, preaching the word of God to his flock on Sunday? Would it not be better to sustain such a missionary with our missionary money than to be spending it on the Hindostanese subjects of wealthy England? Would it not be well to divert American sentiment, religious and political, from some of its old ruts in which it is now running, and give the fertilizing current a more judicious direction?

It is estimated that the American people have been paying, before the war, and still are paying after its close, half a million of dollars a year for religious instruction given to British subjects, when we need all that money for the instruction of our own African subjects, to fit them for missionary service among the hundred millions of benighted beings who inhabit the continent of Africa. Although the results of the war have given us free access to four millions of negroes in our own country, who have the first claims on our attention and who certainly need all the funds that we have to bestow, yet we go on sending money and missionaries to other regions of the globe, just as if nothing had happened to call for them here.

The Colonization Society is now at the expense of maintaining the emigrants for a period, under certain circumstances, after their arrival in Liberia—an expense which might be in a measure avoided by forwarding them at once to their designation in the interior, where the country is as healthy as it is in the Gulf States.

LIBERIAN ANNIVERSARY AND PROGRESS.

BY REV. THOMAS S. MALCOM.

It is an interesting fact that the two Republics—the United States of America and Liberia—celebrated their political birthdays in July. The older celebrated its one hundredth anniversary and the younger its twenty-ninth. Americans may well feel a special interest in the African Republic. It was founded by men of eminent piety and distinguished philanthropy. Robert Finley, Samuel J. Mills, Archibald Alexander, Samuel A. Crozer, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, F. S. Key, William Meade, Bushrod Washington, and many others, without reference to political opinions or religious differences, united in one common work of faith and labor of love. God blessed their undertaking, and in July, 1847, only twenty-seven years from the landing of the first company, the Republic of Liberia took its place among the nations of the earth.

Let any one look at the map of Africa, and the admirable location of Liberia will be readily seen. Its position, in reference to reaching the millions of Central Africa, is unsurpassed. Situated between the fourth and seventh degrees of latitude north of the equator, it fronts the Atlantic Ocean for six hundred miles. From Liberia to Abyssinia, directly across the widest part of Africa, the distance is four thousand miles, or one thousand miles more than from New York to San Francisco. This vast region teems with human beings. Large rivers invite commerce. Elevated land and valuable agricultural and mineral resources promise health and wealth.

During the past year an honorable treaty of peace has been made between Liberia and the warlike Greboes, near Cape Palmas. By this treaty it was agreed that "perpetual peace shall exist." The natives acknowledged the supremacy of the Government of Liberia, and promised hereafter to submit to the laws. The Liberian Government guaranteed the natives "equal rights," and recommended the natives to become citizens of the Republic. The Cavalla river is navigable for eighty miles, or about half the distance from the Ocean to the great Niger river.

A new era now opens before the young Republic of Liberia. At least 200,000 or 300,000 natives can be reached. The natives ask for schools, and desire to learn the English language. The vast expense of time and money occasioned by translating the Bible and other

books in China, Japan, and Burmah, can be saved in Africa. Rev. Melford D. Herndon, so favorably known in the United States, located among the Bassa people, and he assured us that the native boys, when taken into his family school, could read and speak English in six months as well as boys of the same age in America. Ten native boys who were brought over to be educated at the Lincoln University, near Oxford, Chester county, Penna., have made as good progress as others of their age, and several of them are excellent scholars.

With the Christian religion and the English language, a good foundation has been laid by the people of Liberia. In the language of the late President Roberts (the George Washington of Liberia), "The whole course of Liberia has been marked by striking proofs of divine favor."

Since the war the Colonization Society has furnished passage to more than three thousand immigrants to Liberia, of whom thirty were preachers of the Gospel, and six hundred were communicants in Christian churches.

But Liberia needs continued help to educate and Christianize the large native population. Thousands of pious freedmen are desirous to locate in Liberia. The harvest is great, and the future results in promoting human welfare and divine glory are incalculable. The enterprise may be regarded as an economical and permanent missionary work. Christian men of African descent can accomplish, by God's blessing, a work in Africa similar to that achieved by the Anglo-Saxon race in America. We owe a debt to Africa. Let us help pious freedmen who will go with their Bibles and hymn books, with the English language and the religion of Jesus.

EMIGRATION TO AFRICA.

Free emigration has been a grand agency in occupying different regions of the earth, and in making them to blossom like the rose. The North American Colonies not only invited other people to their shores, but presented strong inducements in the offer of homes for their abode. In the early history of New York (1625-1664) land agents presented many attractions. Free passages were tendered, or sufficient employment guaranteed, after arrival, to defray expenses of

the voyage. Within a quarter of century (1848-1872) over five millions of foreigners have been landed in New York alone.

Why then prejudice against African Colonization, as if the idea of self-expatriation were something new? Why opposition to the exchange by the American colored population for the home of their ancestors? In Liberia, the black man enjoys perfect equality. There he has no prejudice of caste to overcome, no stain of color to remove. The climate is such as he can best endure. From Christian motives it is most desirable that energetic Christian emigrants, when desirous of emigration to Africa, should be encouraged and aided in their wish so to do.

The American Colonization Society, whose sole object has been to aid colored people of principle and intelligence to get to Africa, has met with a most unreasonable and unnatural opposition. But the current of opinion is changing. Christian men and women with missionary hearts and philanthropic views, are coming to see that if Africa is to be redeemed from ignorance, slavery and heathenism, it will be measurably through the African race, so long exiled on the American Continent. These men are themselves convinced that there is little prospect for their elevation in this the country of their former servitude, and many of them are looking to Africa as their land of promise. The number of persons applying to the American Colonization Society for a passage to Liberia is greater than it has ever been.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

About fifty emigrants are expected to embark on the "Jasper," at New York, November 1, for Liberia. They bear an excellent character for intelligence, industry, and enterprise, and several are professors of religion. They will be provided a passage, and provisions, house-room and medical attendance while experiencing the usual effects of the African climate, and lands of the best quality.

The American Colonization Society earnestly invites donations to defray the expenses of this expedition. In a time like this, of general depression in pecuniary affairs, increased liberality becomes those who are not deeply affected by the calamity.

DEATH OF VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Again the American Colonization Society is deprived of two venerable and estimable Vice-Presidents whose names have been on its rolls for many years. The first is the *HON. JOSEPH R. UNDERWOOD*, one of the purest and most highly valued citizens of Kentucky, who passed away at his residence in Bowling Green, August 23, aged 86 years; and the other is the *REV. EDMUND S. JAMES, D. D.*, senior Bishop of the Methodist E. Church, who died in New York, September 18, in the 70th year of his age. The Christian character of Bishop James was unusually symmetrical and beautiful, and his life was as the path of the just, shining more and more unto the perfect day. Both men proved that their sense of the importance of African Colonization steadily deepened unto the end. May our Heavenly Father fill their places here with others equally devoted and faithful!

HON. HENRY W. DENNIS.

Many of our readers will share our sorrow in the death of this intelligent and useful citizen of Liberia, which took place at Monrovia, on the evening of the 11th of June. He was the General Agent of the American Colonization Society in that Republic during the last twenty-four years, a position which he adorned throughout by a degree of personal purity and official integrity which could not be surpassed.

Mr. Henry Dennis, the father of the deceased, who was emancipated with a view to removal to Africa, emigrated with his wife and eight children from Somerset County, Maryland, in the ship *Lafayette*, dispatched by the American Colonization Society, December 9, 1832, and settled at Caldwell, on the St. Paul's River. In 1834, he with three sons and two daughters, accompanied Dr. James Hall to aid in founding the settlement at Cape Palmas.

Hon. Henry W. Dennis was educated in the Methodist Mission Schools in Liberia, and when about the age of sixteen, was virtually adopted into the family of James B. McGill, Esq., a merchant of Monrovia, well known for his amiability, probity, and business talents. Here he so profited by his opportunities that he soon took rank among the prominent business men of the colony in the native and foreign trade.

In 1852, Mr. Dennis being still in the service of Mr. McGill, was recommended by George W. S. Hall, Esq.* of Baltimore, for the Agency of the American Colonization Society at Monrovia. He had been an assistant for a time to Mr. Hall on the Liberian Coast, and therein so proved capacity and merit that, on Mr. Hall being requested to name a person for the office just mentioned, Mr. Dennis was thought of immediately as the one available man best fitted for the position. He was promptly appointed; and the records and correspondence of the Society show how honestly and efficiently he performed his duty to the last. Those who are familiar with the details of the agency can alone realize that it was no sinecure. It was his duty to receive the immigrants and supply their wants and look after their interests during the first six months after landing, and take care of the property of the Society in Liberia. It is due to his memory to say that his efforts have given entire satisfaction, while the immigrants have found no just cause of complaint.

In 1863, Mr. Dennis was appointed Treasurer of the Liberia Mission of the Methodist E. Church. The Secretaries at the Mission rooms in New York as well as those of the Colonization Society have been pleased with his clear business-like accounts, and with the manner in which he managed his responsible trust; constantly evincing thoughtful, judicious, and conscientious regard for the interests of all concerned. Mr. Dennis was long an active communicant of the Methodist E. Church at Monrovia, intimately acquainted with the history of the mission work and zealously concerned for its success. He had been elected a lay member of the General Conference which met at Baltimore last May, but ill health prevented his attendance.

In early life, Mr. Dennis married the daughter of an old settler, Miss Georgiana Johnson, a lady remarkable for intelligence, piety, and energy of character, specially fitted to make her husband's home-life attractive. They had ten children born to them, nine of whom, all boys, with their mother, survive him.

Very intimate relations existed for many years between the late President Roberts and Mr. Dennis. The latter, younger by many years than the former, was literally brought up "at the feet" of that "Father of the Republic," and was ever Mr. Roberts' ardent admirer

* We are indebted to this enlightened friend of Africa, for many of the facts in this brief sketch.

and latterly his chosen friend and efficient supporter. Though Mr. Dennis served faithfully and with credit in the Legislature of his adopted country, his crowning labors were performed while Secretary of the Treasury, during the last two terms of President Roberts. Coming into the Executive chair again after the unfortunate administration of Mr. Roye, with a depleted treasury and a large foreign debt, President Roberts could have committed the fiscal concerns of the Government to no abler, safer, or purer man than Hon. Henry W. Dennis.

Later, in consequence of the failing health and absence in Europe of President Roberts, other public duties than those connected with the Treasury devolved upon Mr. Dennis; and it was this continued labor and anxiety which broke him down and caused an earlier death than his accustomed vigor had led his friends to expect. He was about fifty-two years of age when he died.

Mr. Dennis is described as "a mulatto in complexion, rather tall, fine figure, nicely dressed, an accomplished business man, and a Christian gentleman." He may be regarded as a striking illustration of the capability of his race when relieved from influences that oppress them here, to establish and maintain an intelligent Government, and as one of many to whom colonizationists are indebted for the vindication of the wisdom which has established on the Coast of Africa a people and a nation.

ACTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At a stated meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Colonization Society, held September 1, the following Minute was unanimously adopted—

The Executive Committee records its high appreciation of the faithful services of the late Hon. Henry W. Dennis, for the last twenty-four years Agent of the Society at Monrovia, and expresses its sympathy with the family circle bereaved by his departure, and its profound respect for his memory.

CITIES OF REFUGE.—The missions on the West Coast of Africa have succeeded in greatly repressing the cruelty of the natives, and in uprooting some of the worst features of heathenism. An English Baptist Missionary writes that within seven months seven persons who were condemned to drink poison on the occasion of the death of some influential natives, fled to their station on the Cameroon river as to a city of refuge.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Colonization Society was held at the rooms of the President, Hon. G. Washington Warren, No. 54 Devonshire Street, Boston, May 31, 1876. The officers of the preceding year were re-elected. The collections in Massachusetts for the cause are continued in the hands of the American Colonization Society.

MISS HENRIETTA PARKER, born a slave in Georgia, but who has resided in Connecticut since she was freed by her master in 1830, died at New Britain, Connecticut, on the twenty-sixth of January last, leaving an estate of two thousand two hundred dollars and ninety-four cents, which had been saved out of her earnings. In her last will and testament she bequeathed two hundred dollars to the American Sunday-School Union, which she directed should be expended in organizing Sunday-schools among the freedmen in the State of Georgia, and in furnishing Bibles and Testaments for the use of the same. Miss Parker also bequeathed one hundred dollars to the American Bible Society, and constituted it her residuary legatee. We learn from the *Bible Record* that in this capacity the Bible Society has received from this source four hundred and forty-nine dollars additional, or a total of \$549.69.

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY,
During the month of July, 1876.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$125.80)

Kennebec—Charles Faulkner to complete Life Membership, \$10; Rev. W. O. White, Miss L. Boyer, ea. \$5; Dr. Twitchell, \$5; J. J. Allen. George Tilden, Dr. Stratton, William Dinsmore, L. B. Page, Rev. J. A. Leach, Cash, ea. \$1..... \$29 00
Hingham—W. H. Guernsey, W. Abbott, Rev. H. Harmon, ea. \$1..... 1 00
Franklin—Hon. George W. Nesmith, R. S. Douglass, ea. \$2; Rev. Mr. Fielding, \$1.50; E. H. Sturdevant, \$1; Coll. Christian Church, \$5.35; Coll. M. E. Church, \$4.45..... 16 30
Concord—Hon. O. Stearns, \$10; Mrs. Gen. Davis, George A. Pillsbury, ea. \$5; S. B. Page, \$3; C. F. Stuart, Mrs. N. G. Upham, Dr. Carter, Rev. Dr. Bouton, Henry McFarland, W. P. Ford, ea. \$1..... 29 00
Farmington—Mrs. Dr. Burroughs, Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, Cash, ea. \$10; C. E. Meyers, Misses Parrott, T. S. Tredick, ea. \$5; Cash by Deacon K., \$1; Rev. Alfred Elwyn, \$2.50..... 48 50

VERMONT. (\$41 65)

Orwell—Mrs. Asa Young, Miss Luvisa Root, ea. \$10; Mrs. Ellen Young, \$5; R. F. White, \$1..... 26 00

Bridport—Hon. Paris Fletcher, \$10; Coll Cong. Ch., 565..... 15 65

(NEW YORK. \$109.90)

Buffalo—M. H. Birge, \$10; G. R. Wilson, John Wilkeson, Mrs. G. C. White, William H. Greene, M. S. Hawley, Mrs. H. R. Seymour, William M. Knight, ea. \$5; S. S. Guthrie, Alex. Meldrum, ea. \$2; C. M. Horton, \$1; \$30 of which to constitute Rev. DAVID R. FRASER a Life Member of the American Colonization Society..... 50 00
Batavia—Hon. John Fisher, Mrs. A. D. Lord, ea. \$5; C. H. Turner, Tracy Parlee, H. U. Howard, Mrs. H. T. Tarbon, A. P. Hodges, A. H. Chase, M. H. Peck, ea. \$2; Mrs. Dr. Tozier, L. C. McIntyre, C. F. Pendill, E. L. Kenyon, L. R. Bailey, Rev. T. B. McLeod, ea. \$1; to constitute Rev. THOMAS B. McLEOD a Life Member of the Am. Colonization Society 30 00
Port Henry—M. P. Smith, \$10; Mrs. Goodkin, J. D. Atwell, A. Sewell, ea. \$2..... 16 00
Elizabethtown—Mrs. Harmon Noble, \$5; Coll. Presbyterian Church, at Boquetts, \$4.45; Collection Union Meeting, \$1.45; Hon. S. P. Haven, \$1..... 13 90

OHIO. (\$10.00)		RECAPITULATION.	
Glendale—Miss Mary Vance.....	10 00	Donations.....	287 15
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$12.00)		African Repository.....	15 00
Vermont, \$5; Massachusetts, \$7.....	12 00	Rents of Colonization Building.....	191 08
		Total Receipts in July.....	\$490 43

During the month of August, 1876.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$185 00)		Membership of their Pastor, Rev. D. H. PALMER.....	
Lowell—"Lowell,".....	175 00	Flushing—Cash.....	13 50
North Brookfield—Thomas Snell.....	10 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$6.50.)	
NEW YORK. (\$30.93)		Massachusetts, \$5; Louisiana, \$1; Michigan 50 ct.,.....	6 50
Charlotte—Coll. in M. E. Church.....	5 93	RECAPITULATION.	
Rochester—Alex. M. Lindsay.....	5 00	Donations.....	215 93
Rome—Edward Huntington.....	4 00	African Repository.....	6 50
Penn Yan—W. L. Douglas, \$3; E. W. Mills, J. S. Sheppard, Mrs. N. R. Long, ex. \$2 50; John Lown, \$2; Daniel J. Haines, \$1, towards the Life		Rents of Colonization Building.....	195 08
		Total Receipts in August.....	\$417 51

During the month of September, 1876.

MAINE. (\$15.00)		NEW YORK. (\$100.00)	
Auburn—J. R. Learned, Mrs. S. Pickard, Mrs. Thomas Little, Judge Morrill, ex. \$2; John Simpson, \$1.....	9 00	Kingston—Members of Reformed Church	100 00
Skowhegan—Mrs. L. Weston, S. Coburn, Cash, ex. \$2.....	6 00	NEW JERSEY. (\$55.00)	
VERMONT. (\$108.58)		Princeton—Collected by Miss Noyes, local Agent.....	45 00
St. Johnsbury—Thaddeus Fairbanks, S. C. Chubb, ex. \$10; William P. Fairbanks, Mrs. Horace Fairbanks, Hon. L. P. Poland, W. W. Thayer, Hon. C. F. Dana, ex. \$5; Rev. E. T. Fairbanks, C. C. Bingham, ex. \$3; C. M. Stone, \$2; F. C. Bingham, Dr. J. L. Perkins, S. W. Hall, D. A. Clifford, ex. \$1.....	57 00	Orange—George J. Ferry.....	10 00
Wells River—George Leslie, \$2; A. W. Jones, \$1.....	3 00	MARYLAND. (\$20.00)	
Winslow—Col. Cong. Church, \$4.06; A. J. Stephens, \$2; J. Upham, 50c.....	6 56	Carroll County—"An old friend, to send emigrants".....	20 00
Fairfax—Col. Meth. Church, \$9; Col. Bapt. Church, \$6.25.....	15 51	CANADA. (\$34.00)	
Swanton—Add'l—George Barney, \$5; Mrs. H. A. Brayton, W. H. Blake, ex. \$2; Miss H. N. Stone, 50c.....	9 50	Neutral—Hon. Robert Dunn, A. A. Ayer, ex. \$10; H. A. Nelson, a friend, ex. \$5; J. Wood & Son, D. F. Irish, ex. \$2.....	34 00
Newbury—Hon. Edward Hale, Mrs. F. Keyes, ex. \$5; Dr. Watkins, \$2; Edward Bailey, P. M. Ladd, W. A. Shedd, H. W. Bailey, F. C. Keyes, ex. \$1.....	17 00	AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$1.00.)	
CONNECTICUT. (\$105.30)		Ohio.....	1 00
Hartford—Thomas Smith.....	20 00	RECAPITULATION.	
Enfield—Mrs. Lucy Beach.....	20 00	Donations.....	437 88
Waterbury—Mrs. John P. Elton, \$10; Mrs. T. S. Buell, \$5; Miss Susan	15 00	African Repository.....	1 00
		Rents of Colonization Building.....	210 09
		Total Receipts in September....	\$648 97

CONSTITUTION
OF THE
AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Organized, January 1, 1817. Incorporated, March 22, 1837.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be called "The American Colonization Society."

ARTICLE 2. The object to which its attention is to be exclusively directed is, to promote and execute a plan for colonizing, with their own consent, in Africa, people of color residing in the United States.

ARTICLE 3. Every citizen of the United States who shall have paid to the funds of the Society the sum of one dollar, shall be a member of the Society for one year from the time of such payment. Any citizen who shall have paid the sum of thirty dollars, shall be a member for life. And any citizen paying the sum of one thousand dollars, shall be a Director for life. Foreigners may be made members by a vote of the Society or of the Directors.

ARTICLE 4. The Society shall meet annually at Washington on the third Tuesday in January, and at such other times and places as they shall direct. At the annual meeting, a President and Vice Presidents shall be chosen, who shall perform the duties appropriate to those offices.

ARTICLE 5. There shall be a Board of Directors composed of the Directors for life, and of Delegates from the several Auxiliary Societies. Each of such Societies shall be entitled to one delegate for every five hundred dollars paid into the treasury of this Society within the year ending on the day of the annual meeting.

ARTICLE 6. The Board shall annually appoint one or more Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of seven persons; all of whom shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Board. The President of the Society shall also be a Director, *ex officio*, and President of the Board; but in his absence at any meeting a Chairman shall be appointed to preside.

ARTICLE 7. The Board of Directors shall meet in Washington at twelve o'clock M. on the third Tuesday of January in each year, and at such other times and places as it shall appoint, or at the request of the Executive Committee, and at the request of any three of the Auxiliary Societies, communicated to the Corresponding Secretary. Seven Directors shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE 8. The Executive Committee shall meet according to its own appointment or at the call of the Secretary. This Committee shall have discretionary power to transact the business of the Society, subject only to such limitations as are found in its charter, in this Constitution, and in the votes that have been passed, or may hereafter be passed, by the Board of Directors. The Secretary and Treasurer shall be members of the Committee *ex officio*, with the right to deliberate, but not to vote. The Committee is authorized to fill all vacancies in its own body; to appoint a Secretary or Treasurer whenever such offices are vacant; and to appoint and direct such Agents as may be necessary for the service of the Society. At every annual meeting, the Committee shall report their doings to the Society, and to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE 9. This Constitution may be amended upon a proposition to that effect, made and approved at any meeting of the Board of Directors, or made by any of the Auxiliary Societies represented in the Board of Directors, transmitted to the Secretary, and published in the official paper of the Society three months before the annual meeting; provided such amendment receive the sanction of two-thirds of the Board at its next annual meeting.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

LIFE DIRECTORS.

1840. THOMAS R. HAZARD, Esq.....	R. I.	1869. CHAUNCEY ROSS, Esq.....	Ind.
1840. REV. LEONARD RACER, D. D.....	Conn.	1869. HENRY ROSS, Esq.....	N. Y.
1845. REV. JOHN B. PINNEY, LL.D.....	Neb.	1869. REV. JOSEPH F. TUTTLE, D. D.....	Ind.
1846. HENMAN CAMP, Esq.....	N. Y.	1869. JOSEPH HENRY, LL.D.....	D. C.
1851. REV. JOHN MACLEAN, D. D., LL.D.....	N. J.	1869. CHARLES H. NICHOLS, M. D.....	D. C.
1852. JAMES HALL, M. D.....	Md.	1869. REV. BENJ. I. HAIGHT, D.D., LL.D., N. Y.	
1853. ALEXANDER DUNCAN, Esq.....	R. I.	1869. REV. S. ISENHAUS PRIME, D. D.....	N. Y.
1855. GEORGE LAW, Esq.....	N. Y.	1870. DANIEL PRICE, Esq.....	N. J.
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1858. REV. JOHN ORCUTT, D. D.....	N. Y.	1871. REV. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D.....	N. Y.
1864. ALEXANDER GUY, M. D.....	Ohio.	1873. REV. GEORGE W. SANSON, D. D.....	N. Y.
1868. EDWARD COLES, Esq.....	Pa.		

DELEGATES APPOINTED BY AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

MASSACHUSETTS COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Henry Lyon, M. D., Prof. John W. Chickering, Jr.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William Ives Budington, D. D., Rev. David Inglis, D. D., Theodore L. Mason, M. D., Almon Merwin, Esq., Alfred L. Taylor, Esq.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. John Miller.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

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THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY,

Published quarterly by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY, is intended to record the Society's proceedings, and all movements for the civilization and evangelization of Africa. It is sent without charge, when requested, to the officers of the Society and of its Auxiliaries, to Life Members, and to Annual contributors of ten dollars and upwards to the funds of this Society. To subscribers it is supplied at One Dollar per annum, payable in advance. Remittances for it should be made to WILLIAM COPPINGER, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Colonization Rooms, Washington, D. C.